This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(l) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: March 16, 2005.

Barbara E. Tillman,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5–1250 Filed 3–21–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–867]

Extension of Time Limit for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields from the People's Republic of China

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 22, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jon Freed or Will Dickerson, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3818, or 482–1778, respectively.

Background

On May 27, 2004, the Department published in the **Federal Register** a notice of the initiation of the antidumping duty administrative review of automotive replacement glass windshields from the People's Republic of China for the period April 1, 2003, through March 31, 2004. *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Request for Revocation in Part*, 69 FR 30282 (May 27, 2004). On October 12, 2004, the Department published in the **Federal Register** a notice rescinding the administrative review of two companies which had withdrawn their requests for reviews. *See Notice of Partial Rescission of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Certain Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields from the People's Republic of China*, 69 FR 60612 (October 12, 2004). On December 3, 2004, the Department published in the **Federal Register** a notice extending the time limit for the preliminary results of the administrative review from December 31, 2004, to March 31, 2005. *See Extension of Time Limit for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields from the People's Republic of China*, 69 FR 70224 (December 3, 2004). The preliminary results of review are currently due no later than March 31, 2005.

Extension of Time Limit of Preliminary Results

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''), states that, if it is not practicable to complete the review within the time specified, the administering authority may extend the 245-day period to issue its preliminary results by up to 120 days. Completion of the preliminary results of this review within the 245-day period is not practicable because the Department needs additional time to analyze a significant amount of information pertaining to verification of one company's questionnaire responses and to review supplemental questionnaire responses of a second company.

Because it is not practicable to complete this review within the time specified under the Act, we are extending the time limit for issuing the preliminary results of review by an additional 30 days, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act. Therefore, as 30 days from March 31, 2005, falls on a Saturday, the preliminary results are now due on May 2, 2005, the next business day. The final results of review continue to be due 120 days after the date of publication of the preliminary results.

Dated: March 15, 2005.

Barbara E. Tillman,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E5–1249 Filed 3–21–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

U.S. Healthcare Technologies Trade Mission

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice to U.S. Healthcare Technologies Trade Mission to Australia and New Zealand, September 12–16, 2005.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. Commercial Service, Office of Global Trade Programs, is organizing a Healthcare Technologies Trade Mission to Sydney and Melbourne, Australia and to Auckland, New Zealand, September 12–16, 2005.

The trade mission will target the IT-healthcare sub-sector, *e.g.*, electronic patient records, automated patient scheduling, telemedicine, but will also include other sectors within the healthcare industry.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Global Trade Programs; Room 2012; Department of Commerce; Washington, DC 20230; Tel: (202) 482–4457; Fax: (202) 482–0178.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

HEALTHCARE TECHNOLOGIES TRADE MISSION

Australia and New Zealand

September 12–16, 2005

Mission Statement

I. Description of the Mission

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. Commercial Service, Office of Global Trade Programs, is organizing a Healthcare Technologies Trade Mission to Sydney and Melbourne, Australia and to Auckland, New Zealand, September 12–16, 2005.

The trade mission will target the IT-healthcare sub-sector, *e.g.*, electronic patient records, automated patient scheduling, telemedicine, but will also include other sectors within the healthcare industry.

The focus of the mission will be to match participating U.S. companies with qualified agents, distributors, representatives, licensees, and joint venture partners, and where appropriate, arrange for appointments with government officials, in these markets. Consumers in Australia and New Zealand have a strong affinity for U.S. products.

II. Commercial Setting for the Mission

Over 85 percent of medical devices and diagnostics used in Australia are imported, with approximately 60 percent of these products coming from the U.S. Other major market suppliers are the E.U. and Japan. The Australian medical equipment market is valued at approximately US$2 billion, representing about one percent of the global medical market.

Australia is a mature market for medical equipment, and its high per capita income and sophisticated health system translate into demand for a broad range of cutting-edge medical equipment. As in the United States, Australians are educated consumers, and expect state-of-the-art medical treatment, which ensures continuous

demand for innovative medical equipment and products.

Government policy and the provision of public health services also stimulate demand for medical equipment. Australia has a government-funded healthcare system, *i.e.*, the government (at all levels) is the primary purchaser of medical equipment. Public hospitals account for approximately 70 percent of sales of medical equipment, while 30 percent of sales are made to the private sector. As the costs of maintaining a public healthcare system increase, public hospital administrators and medical staff are directed to choose the best product available, at the lowest possible cost.

U.S. medical equipment is traditionally well received in Australia due to its perceived high quality. Opportunities are particularly strong for state-of-the-art and innovative medical equipment and products that can result in significant improvement in clinical outcomes. In particular, products that leads to faster patient recovery, and which reduce hospital and rehabilitation costs, are in demand.

Additionally, health IT products are in demand in Australia. For example, the specialized application of IT that enables healthcare organizations to deliver better health outcomes have strong sales potential. Products that improve the delivery of services by reducing medical errors and adverse medical events, and increase patient safety and satisfaction, such as health information management systems, and patient administration and clinical information systems, are all experiencing growth.

Under the Australia-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, U.S. medical equipment continues to receive duty-free treatment. U.S. firms are also allowed to compete for Australia's government purchases on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Commercial Setting—New Zealand

In New Zealand, 100 percent of medical devices and diagnostics are imported, with approximately 60 percent coming from the United States, 30 percent from Europe, and 10 percent from Asia. The New Zealand medical equipment market is estimated at US$500 million.

Major hospital expansions, upgrading and redevelopment are ongoing and are being undertaken in the country's most populated areas, Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch, driving demand for medical equipment and services.

New Zealand's health system is comprised of public, private and voluntary sectors that interact to provide and fund health care. Presently, approximately 80 percent of health care is publicly funded and is comprised of local General Practitioners that refer to specialists when required. The government provides free medical care to children under seven. The wait for non-critical surgery can be quite long, and private insurance is becoming quite popular. The increased use of privately funded facilities provides additional opportunities for U.S. medical exporters. Best prospects in these facilities include cardiac and diagnostic equipment.

New Zealand's total health expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Products was recently measured at approximately 9 percent and had increased from the previous period. The publicly funded portion of health expenditures comprised the bulk of this figure, and also increased over the same period.

New Zealand's aging population will increase demand for facilities such as retirement villages with on-site hospitals that will require not only medical services but also medical equipment. Orthopedic and other musculo-skeletal conditions have become the major cause of disability in New Zealand, and represent areas of demand for U.S. medical exporters.

As in Australia, opportunities for exporters of health IT products are strong. Large U.S. companies in this sector have not yet entered the New Zealand market, so there is unmet demand for new health IT technologies.

III. Goals for the Mission

The Trade Mission's goal is to provide market entry or increased sales into the Australia and New Zealand markets for U.S. healthcare firms and/or IT firms with healthcare-related products or services, as well as first-hand market information and access to key government officials and potential business partners.

IV. Scenario for the Mission

The trade mission will spend two days in Sydney, two days in Melbourne, and one day in Auckland.

In each country, the U.S. Commercial Service will:

- Provide a market briefing highlighting opportunities in the healthcare technologies sector;
- Schedule one-on-one appointments with potential business partners for each participant.

In Australia, the U.S. Commercial Service will:

Arrange a hospitality event to introduce participants to key business and industry officials.

Timetable

Sunday, September 11, 2005
  Arrive in Sydney
Monday, September 12, 2005
  Breakfast Market Briefing in Sydney
Trade Mission Meetings in Sydney
Evening Reception
Tuesday, September 13, 2005
  Trade Mission Meetings in Sydney

Travel to Melbourne

Wednesday, September 14, 2005
  Breakfast Market Briefing in Melbourne
  Trade Mission Meetings in Melbourne
  Evening Reception
Thursday, September 15, 2005
  Trade Mission Meetings in Melbourne

Travel to Auckland

Friday, September 16, 2005
  Breakfast Market Briefing in Auckland
  Trade Mission Meetings in Auckland

Conclusion of Trade Mission

V. Criteria for Participant Selection

- Relevance of the company's business line to the mission scope and goals
- Potential for business in the selected markets
- Timeliness of the company's completed application, participation agreement, and payment of the mission participation fee
- Provision of adequate information on the company's products and/or services and communication of the company's primary objectives to facilitate appropriate matching with potential business partners
- Certification that the company's products and/or services are manufactured or produced in the United States or if manufactured/produced outside of the United States, the product/service must be marketed under the name of a U.S. firm and have U.S. content representing at least 51 percent of the value of the finished good or service.

Any partisan political activities of an applicant, including political contributions, will be entirely irrelevant to the selection process.

The mission will be promoted through the following venues: Export Assistance Centers and the Healthcare Team; USCS Trade Events List *http://www.export.gov*; industry newsletters; the **Federal Register**; relevant trade publications; relevant trade associations; past Commerce trade mission participants; various in-house and purchased industry lists, and on the Commerce Department trade missions calendar: *http://www.ita.doc.gov/doctm/tmcal.html.*

Recruitment will begin immediately and will close on July 29, 2005. The trade mission participation fee will be US$3,500 per company. The participation fee does not include the cost of travel and lodging. Participation is open to the first 10 qualified U.S. companies. Applications received after that date will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

Contact Information

Bill Kutson, Project Manager, U.S. Commercial Service, Global Trade Programs, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 2012, Washington, DC 20230, Tel: (202) 482–2839, Fax: (202) 482–0178, E-mail: *William.Kutson@mail.doc.gov.*

Dated: March 14, 2005.

Nancy Hesser,

Industry Sector Manager, Office of Trade Event Programs.

[FR Doc. E5–1235 Filed 3–21–05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 031705B]

Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Application for an Exempted Fishing Permit

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; receipt of an exempted fishing permit application; intent to issue the EFP; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces the receipt of an exempted fishing permit (EFP) application, and the intent to issue EFPs for vessels participating in an observation program to monitor the incidental take of salmon and groundfish in the shore-based component of the Pacific whiting fishery. The EFPs are necessary to allow trawl vessels fishing for Pacific whiting to delay sorting their catch, and thus to retain prohibited species and groundfish in excess of cumulative trip limits until the point of offloading. These activities are otherwise prohibited by Federal regulations. The EFPs will be effective no earlier than April 1, 2005, and would expire no later than May 31, 2006, but could be terminated earlier under terms and conditions of the EFPs and other applicable laws.

DATES: Written comments must be received by April 1, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Send comments or request for copies of the EFP application to Carrie Nordeen, Northwest Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Bldg. 1, Seattle, WA 98115 0070 or email to *2005WhitingEFP.nwr@noaa.gov*. Comments sent via email, including all attachments, must not exceed a 10 megabyte file size.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carrie Nordeen at (206) 526 6144.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This action is authorized by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act provisions at 50 CFR 600.745, which state that EFPs may be used to authorize fishing activities that would otherwise be prohibited. At the November 2004 Pacific Fishery Management Council (Pacific Council) meeting in Portland, Oregon, NMFS received an application for these EFPs from the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. An opportunity for public testimony was provided during the Pacific Council meeting. The Pacific Council recommended that NMFS issue the EFPs, as requested by the States. NMFS is working with the States and participants of the EFP to resolve funding, full retention, and monitoring issues affecting this EFP.

Issuance of these EFPs, to about 40 vessels, will continue an ongoing program to collect information on the incidental catch of salmon and groundfish in whiting harvests delivered to shore-based processing facilities by domestic trawl vessels. Because whiting deteriorates rapidly, whiting must be minimally handled and immediately chilled to maintain the flesh quality. As a result, many vessels dump catch directly or near directly into the hold and are unable to effectively sort their catch.

The issuance of EFPs will allow vessels to delay sorting of groundfish catch in excess of cumulative trip limits and prohibited species until offloading. These activities are otherwise prohibited by regulation. In 2004, electronic monitoring systems were provided by NMFS to catcher vessels participating in the whiting EFP as part of a pilot study to evaluate if these systems would be useful tools to verify full retention and/or document discard at sea. Based on the results from the 2004 pilot study, electronic monitoring systems may be useful tools to monitor compliance with full retention requirements. NMFS will continue to evaluate the usefulness of electronic monitoring tools during the 2005 whiting EFP and will once again provide electronic monitoring systems to participating vessels.

Delaying sorting until offloading will allow samplers located at the processing facilities to collect incidental catch data for total catch estimates and will enable whiting quality to be maintained. Without an EFP, groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.306(a)(2) require vessels to sort their prohibited species catch and return them to sea as soon as practicable with minimum injury. Similarly, regulations at 50 CFR 660.306(a)(10) prohibit the retention of groundfish in excess of the published trip limits.

In addition to providing information that will be used to monitor the attainment of the shore-based whiting allocation, information gathered through these EFPs is expected to be used in a future rulemaking. In the near future, NMFS is considering implementing, through federal regulation, a monitoring program for the shore-based Pacific whiting fleet. The Pacific Council recommended using EFPs only until a permanent monitoring program can be developed and implemented. NMFS is developing a preliminary draft Environmental Assessment that includes a range of alternative monitoring systems for the shore-based Pacific whiting fishery. At its June 2004 meeting, the Pacific Council considered a preliminary range of alternatives for a monitoring program that focus on three major issues: (1) The monitoring program (i.e., federal observers, state monitors, electronic monitoring, or a combination thereof); (2) tracking and disposition of prohibited species and groundfish overages; and (3) mechanisms for funding of the monitoring program. In summer 2005, the Pacific Council is expected to adopt a revised range of alternatives for public review that cover these same issues. In autumn 2005, the Pacific Council is expected to make final recommendations to NMFS regarding this monitoring program. NMFS would then prepare a proposed rule, which would include a public comment period, followed by a final rule implementing a monitoring program before the start of the 2006 shore-based primary Pacific whiting season.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 17, 2005.

Alan D. Risenhoover,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. E5–1248 Filed 3–21–05; 8:45 am]

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